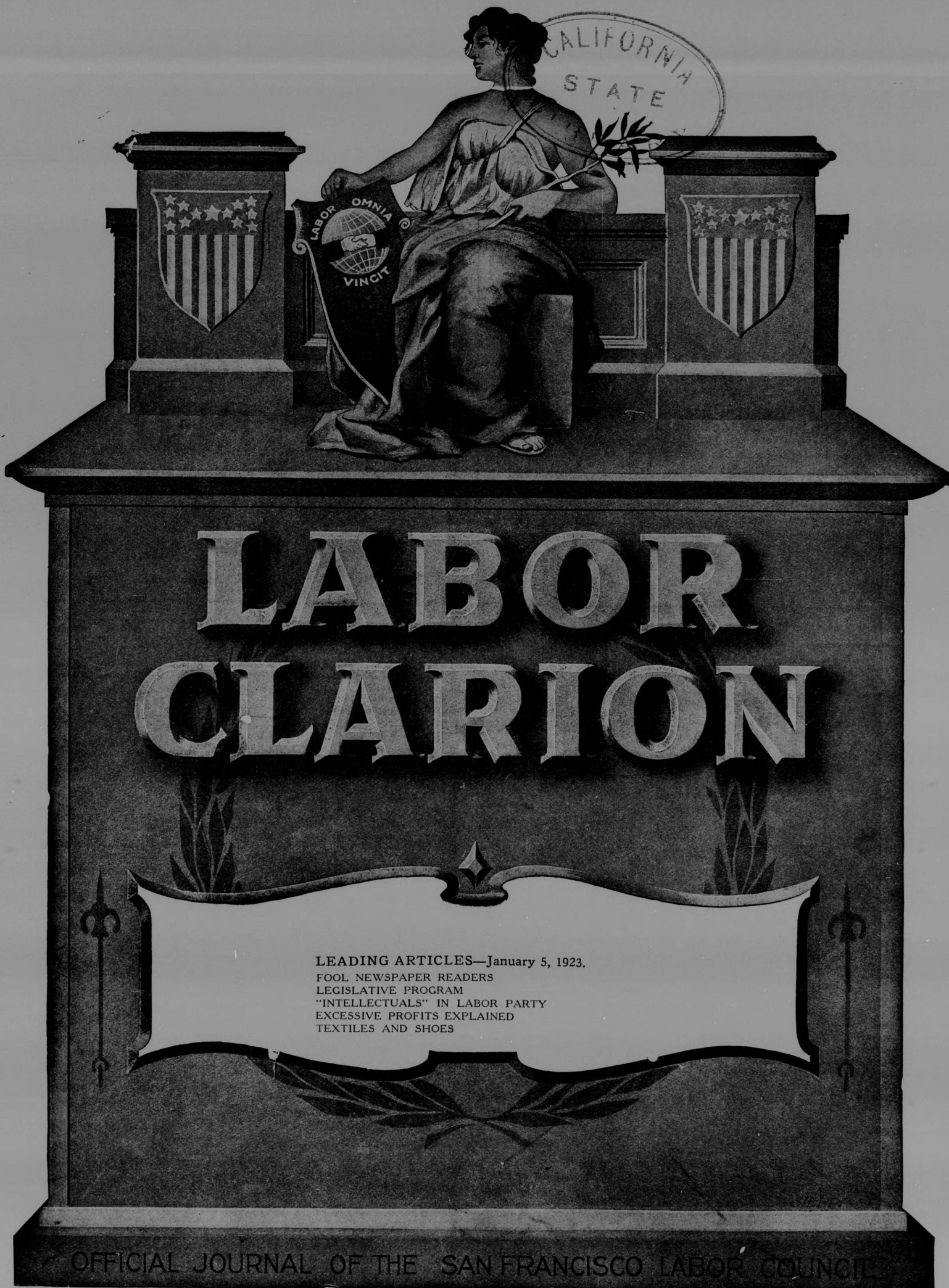


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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 5, 1923.
FOOL NEWSPAPER READERS
LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM
"INTELLECTUALS" IN LABOR PARTY
EXCESSIVE PROFITS EXPLAINED
TEXTILES AND SHOES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Illinois-Pacific Glass Works.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1923

No. 49



Fool Newspaper Readers



By Chester M. Wright.

The New York Times publishes "All the news that's fit to print," the New York Sun proclaims that "If it's in the Sun it's so," while some newspapers proceed on the assumption that "If it's fit to happen it's fit to print." Still others leave little room for doubt that they fill their columns in the cheapest and easiest way.

Only an insignificant number of persons outside of the newspaper world have any true idea about how material is gathered and put into the columns where it is read.

A recent outburst on the subject dealt interestingly with one phase. Many a bulletin that comes over the wires is padded into a column or more in the office. "The morgue" in newspaper offices is the file system where clippings, books, pamphlets, photographs, cuts, etc., are kept. An event about which a bulletin gives only main, skeletonized points, will be padded out, either from material in the "morgue" or in some staff man's head. If the man's information is faulty, or if the "morgue" pocket on that subject contains mostly material furnished from partisan sources, there will be a biased, faulty, or inaccurate story as the result.

The newspaper world is probably as good as it can be under present circumstances. Certain conditions make definitely for evil. Evils in newspaper making translate themselves into malformed public opinion frequently. In no place is evil more productive of evil than in the making of newspapers.

Great organizations and enterprises are constantly using high-priced brains to find out ways of cheating, deceiving or corrupting newspapers and newspaper writers.

There is a well-defined code of ethics in the newspaper world, but this code of ethics is frequently demolished by persons who do not believe in being hampered by codes of ethics. It is here just as it is in other occupations.

But the most damage is done, not by weak individuals, but by powerful forces and by exceedingly bad adjustments in relationships. It is estimated that in 1916 the nation's advertising bill ran up to \$2,000,000,000. It was much more than that in 1921 and in 1922—perhaps as much as \$3,000,000,000 and maybe more than that. Some of that advertising was for the purpose of compelling consideration in news and editorial columns. Some of it just naturally begot consideration, even if there was no thought of it in the advertisers' minds.

Small pay for newspaper employees causes damage to the cause of truth in newspapers. Newspaper men who are underpaid sometimes go looking for work to help bring up the income figure. Sometimes they find work that conflicts with their newspaper work. Sometimes their newspaper work suffers and the reader pays the penalty. One very large and powerful newspaper is said to pay its principal Washington correspondent \$12.50 per week. That same newspaper used to pay \$75 to its Washington correspondent.

In the mass the working newspapermen of the country will stack up well with the men of other trades and professions. But there are some weak-

nesses in the newspaper system that result in poisoned news, corruption and betrayal. There are wrongs that mere honesty cannot correct, because thousands of honest newspapermen themselves know nothing about them or why or where they exist.

Newspaper readers pay the penalty.

In addition to propaganda of a purely domestic character, there are many varieties of international propaganda, not the least of which is propaganda having to do with the creation of sentiment in support of foreign concessions and of national governments in which Americans are interested in concessions.

The Christian Science Monitor calls attention to Admiral Chester's "famous eulogy of the Turk" in a recent magazine article, in which he, as the Monitor puts it, "was frank enough to admit the heavy obligations laid upon him by the granting of the 'Chester concession' by the Ottoman government." The Monitor finds in certain paragraphs from the foreign correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger at Lausanne "some explanation . . . of the singular insistence upon the virtues of the Turk," and it quotes the following from the dispatch to the Public Ledger:

"The general sentiment here seems to have confirmed the statement in the Ledger foreign service that America enjoys the most favorable position in Turkey, especially economically, and 'now has the chance of a lifetime in the Turkish market.'

"Among Americans going to Angora recently were M. Gobelin, district manager of the Standard Oil Company, while other concerns, such as the Chester group, the American Foreign Trade Corporation, the General Motors Company, the Edgar Howard Company of Philadelphia, which is represented at Constantinople now by Ralph Cheeseborough, are all meeting with favorable receptions, although no concessions nor contracts have yet been made."

Herewith is published an editorial from the Editor and Publisher, of December 16, 1922, letting light in on one of the evils—railroad propaganda.

Railroads pay high salaries to some of the shrewdest publicity men in the United States. They do this because they want results—and results are summed up to them in terms of favorable public opinion, favorable legislation and anything that helps railroads get what they want. Railroad publicity organizations are not helping newspapers to state facts impartially; they are pleading a case for railroads. They are plain special pleaders; and they do much besides plead.

Read the editorial from the Editor and Publisher. It tells about one minor evil—one little bit of a chip on a sea of rough stuff—for which the newspaper reader pays the penalty.

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

"Is This Propaganda?"

"I am enclosing a copy of Railroad Data, which is issued weekly. In your opinion, is this likely or real service to newspapers, or is it, in your judgment, propaganda?" The inquirer is W. W.

Harris, publicity man for the Association of Railway Executives of New York. The clipsheet which his letter enclosed declares in an "ear" that "the material in this bulletin is from authoritative sources. It is issued for the information of the public." Its information appears under the headlines such as "Movement of Coal by railroads far in excess of other years," "Railroads obtain only 4 per cent of capital raised in October," "I. C. C. Says Rail Earnings Inadequate," "Ford's Road Shows Deficit for 10 Months," etc., etc.

Mr. Harris, himself a newspaper man of long experience, doesn't need any assistance in answering his question. He knows that his clipsheet is of service to editors because it is the only source of information on railroad affairs that has not been closed to them since the advent of the "director of public relations."

He also knows that it is propaganda for the interests which pay his salary and the other expenses of publication. He knows when the data he presents is in strict accord with all the facts and he also knows when it is in accord with the facts that he wants to bring to the attention of the editor.

He knows that, but the editor doesn't, and the editor who accepts at face value and prints substantially what Railroad Data gives him exposes himself to the danger of printing a story that is true so far as it goes, but which may be far from true when facts that are hidden are brought to light.

It is the case with which a hard-pressed newspaper man can use the prepared copy of the Railway Executives and other propagandists that makes their clipsheets insidious. They discourage first-hand investigation, as they are intended to do, and they work their way into newspaper columns without half the scrutiny and supervision that is exercised over the police reporter's story of a trifling murder. No matter how upright and honorable may be the aims of the railway executives and their press agent, the clipsheet method of giving the newspapers information to the exclusion of direct contact with the original source of news, is always open for the promotion of plans and ideas that may be neither upright nor honorable. It is the editor's job to keep awake to schemes of the latter kind and to expose them before their fruition. He cannot do it in an emergency if he permits his news sources to dry up and his sense of values to become dulled when times are quiet.

So the answer to Mr. Harris is that his service to the editor is of very doubtful benefit to the newspaper or its readers and that it is definitely and indisputably propaganda.—Editor and Publisher, December 16.

PRINTERS' PAY STANDS.

Acting as arbitrator in a wage dispute between employing printers and the New York Typographical Union, Judge Talley ruled against any change in the present rate for book and commercial shop printers. The employers wanted wages cut \$10 a week and the union pleaded for a \$5 increase.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

Legislative measures sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor:

Regulation of private employment agencies, operated for profit, and legal limitation of the fee which may be collected by said agencies.

An amendment to Section 9 of Article IX of the State Constitution, reducing the terms of members of the Board of Regents from 16 years to 8 years; also making regents subject to recall; also providing that said regents shall keep full records of their proceedings which shall be open to inspection.

Prohibiting persons employed by the State or by any institution supported by the State "to promote or oppose for a valuable consideration" any measure pending before the people of the State under the initiative or referendum.

Several amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act.

An act to assist persons of moderate means to acquire lots of ground and build houses thereon, such lots and houses to become homesteads and to be sold on the installment plan.

An act authorizing insurance companies to purchase land in incorporated cities, cities and counties, and towns providing it erects apartments, tenements or other dwelling houses, not including hotels, within six months after the purchase of said land and providing that the average net monthly rental shall not be more than eight dollars per room in such apartment, tenement or other dwelling house erected thereon.

An act regulating and licensing sweatshops.

An act providing for the manufacture, distribution, use, and sale of cement and cement products by the department of public works of the State of California.

Strengthening and clarifying the present law regulating advertising, etc., during strikes.

An amendment to the women's eight-hour law so as to include work taken from the establishment to be completed at home.

An act requiring the sheriff to notify the State Labor Commissioner in cases of attachments so that wage claims of workers will be amply protected. The law gives labor claims priority rights but often attachments are made before labor claims can be filed.

An amendment to the elevator seat law making it compulsory that seats be placed where operators may sit on them.

An amendment to the drug clerk act to overcome a recent adverse court ruling.

Strengthening the present law which provides for one day's rest in seven.

An amendment to the small claims court law allowing labor claims up to \$100 to be filed in it and allowing the Labor Commissioner and his deputies to appear in behalf of workers.

An act permitting the Labor Commissioner to file civil claims for wages without the customary filing fees.

An act to prohibit the use of soiled table linen and napkins for drying dishes in restaurants.

An amendment to the factory sanitation law so as to protect flour, grain and grist mill workers from dust.

Prohibiting the use of the word "co-operative" by industries not truly organized on a co-operative basis in which workers share profits.

An amendment to the law providing sanitary facilities for motion picture operators. A similar law was amended into ineffectiveness at the last Legislature.

Prohibiting small boys and girls to operate motion picture machines used in public schools.

Closing schools on Washington's birthday and Labor Day.

An act requiring that "no person shall be appointed deputy sheriff unless he is a citizen of this State and shall have been a resident of this

State for not less than one year next preceding the date of his appointment."

Abolition of the \$2 license fee tax imposed on chauffeurs in the motor vehicle act as amended in 1919 and 1921.

A barbers' sanitation act. This is a health measure, now on the statute books of many states, to protect patrons of barber shops.

A State plumbing act requiring an examination and the licensing of all master and journeymen plumbers.

Whole-hearted support of the old-age pension system championed by the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Pension for State employees. This matter has been urged several times but has always fallen through because employees have never been able to agree on the form of the pension system.

Changing the time when initiative petitions must be filed so that voters may receive arguments on these measures sufficiently before election to really investigate each measure.

Several legislative measures in the interest of teachers.

Protection for Alaska cannery workers who sign labor contracts in California.

A "collar to collar" eight-hour law for miners.

An act providing for effective supervision and regulation of Japanese and other language schools.

An act to prohibit the issuance of licenses to fishermen who are ineligible to become citizens.

An amendment clarifying and modifying the Criminal Syndicalism law.

ORPHEUM.

Roscoe Ails with Kate Pullman, Charles Calvert and the orchestra of syncopation combines to make the peppiest, most gingery, witty, enjoyable combination imaginable. Ails is a dancer of exceptional ability and there is something doing every minute the act is on the stage.

This is Eddie Leonard's last week of his farewell Western tour. It is regrettable that this star of stars—premiere of all minstrel comedians—should be leaving the vaudeville stage and his San Francisco appearance has been an auspicious one. Mr. Leonard has promised to sing "Ida" next week and it is this song which all his impersonators have used.

The word "Nut" no longer means a fruit consisting of a kernel in a shell. A "Nut" is a particularly funny type of comedian and the peer of them all, the original "daffy-dil," Bert Fitzgibbon, brings his side-splitting comedy turn after an absence of many months.

Wilfred Clarke & Co.—Wilfred Clarke is an actor of the legitimate stage, a nephew of Edwin Booth and one of the recognized stars of the speaking stage. He brings, assisted by Grace Menken, an irresistibly subtle comedy entitled "Now What!"

Gales of laughter have greeted the antics of Wm. Hallen and Mable Russell. Mr. Hallen's "mugging" and corking comedy material and Miss Russell's excellent work as a foil has proven one of the most popular comedy turns of the season.

Edward Miller has a truly fine voice as well as youth, appearance, splendid personality and a great deal of histrionic ability.

El Rey Sisters—Skating in itself is hard on the stage and when two pretty girls accomplish the graceful dancing maneuvers which this clever pair have succeeded in doing it is nothing short of sensational.

Jack Hanley is a comedy juggler, in fact in his hands everything he juggles takes on a funny aspect. He is a great pantomimic humorist.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Agitated Hotel Manager—Say, don't you know that you shouldn't whistle in the lobby like that?

Bell Boy—Boss, I ain't whistlin'. I'se pagin' Missus Jones' dawg.—Life.

**HAVE YOU INVITED AN UNSEEN GUEST**

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Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
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ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

"INTELLECTUALS" IN LABOR PARTY.

By William English Walling.

"In the past the Labor Party has been mainly a trade union party. Now it cannot be so described." This sentence from the cable of the friendly and unusually well informed correspondent of the New York World, presents a view that has become very widespread since the British elections.

The Labor Party in the Parliament that was dissolved in November, 1922, consisted of 68 labor unionists and five non-labor unionists or "intellectuals." The newly elected Labor Party M. P.'s consist of 100 labor unionists and 44 "intellectuals." While the labor unionists have increased 50 per cent, the "intellectuals" have increased 900 per cent, and have risen from one-fifteenth to one-third of the Party.

The chairman of the Labor Party executive is Sidney Webb, its vice-chairman, J. R. MacDonald. The latter has also been elected chairman and "leader" by the Labor Party group in Parliament, and Josiah Wedgewood has been made its vice-chairman. All three are "intellectuals."

The former chairman of the Labor Party in Parliament, the labor unionist J. R. Clynes, received 57 votes towards re-election. J. R. MacDonald got 61 votes and was elected. His election was admitted to have been due largely to a meeting publicly held by the radical socialist wing of the Labor Party, which is separately organized under the name, Independent Labor Party—briefly known as the I. L. P. The number of votes obtained by MacDonald corresponds almost exactly to the number of I. L. P. members of Parliament, which according to their paper, The New Leader, is some 60-odd—of whom 35 or 36 are "intellectuals." Clynes's support was almost wholly labor union. He was nominated by J. H. Thomas, and Poulton, a former Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, openly expressed disappointment at his defeat. He was clearly beaten either by the lack of organization or by the abstention of labor unionists who are not members of the I. L. P., as such unionists are a clear majority of the Labor Party.

Which is Which? Important Questions.

But what of it? Are not these "intellectuals" in the Labor Party with the consent of the labor unionists, as adding an element of strength to the party? Do they not enjoy the confidence of the party? Undoubtedly they do, and the British unionists are the best judges of the tactics that are wisest for their country. But it still remains a matter of vital interest for labor unionists everywhere to know whether it is a labor union party or a party of which the labor unions are a part.

In a leaflet issued this year under the sub-title "A Plain Talk to Trade Unionists," the Labor Party says: "The best way to protect your rights as a trade unionist is to combine with other trade unionists to control Parliament." It is vital to know whether the Labor Party is in fact an effort to carry this political plan or some other political plan into effect.

As a matter of fact, the Labor Party was not organized on a purely labor union plan. While voting control in the organization was placed firmly in the hands of the unions, provision was made from the first that "intellectuals" could freely enter—provided they were first members of Socialist organizations. For more than two decades these were the only "intellectuals" admitted. A few years ago the portals were widened by the formation of local "labor parties," but it is scarcely surprising—in view of this past—that all but a handful of the non-labor-union M. P.'s are members of socialist organizations—i. e., persons holding views considerably different from and far more radical than the views of the Trades Union Congress. The friendly Manchester Guardian, for example, points out that Mac-

Donald, long the leader of the I. L. P., is "the most active spirit in a party that in the first line of its constitution describes itself as a socialist organization which has for its object the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth."

Analyzing "Intellectual" Forces in Labor Party.

It is true that the Trade Union Congress also is socialistic, but only in a very broad sense. Where Socialism conflicts with democracy, it has almost invariably chosen democracy—and where political organization conflicts with economic organization it has inevitably given preference to the economic.

The Labor Party is supported by the labor unions, but it no longer presents itself to the public as a labor union party. On the contrary it points to the fact that a large part of its candidates are not labor unionists and that its support includes "bishops, professors, authors, and sportsmen," including such men as Bishop Gore, Prof. Soddy, Havelock Ellis, Jimmy Wilde, the boxer, and the billiard champion, Willie Smith." Among its defeated Parliamentary candidates were H. G. Wells and Bertrand Russell. The Labor Party press even speaks of "a Labor Earl," Lord Kimberly, and Viscount Haldane, Earl Russell, Lord Parmoor, Lord Acton and several others are more than friendly in the House of Lords.

All this demonstrates political success—though it indicates a considerable movement away from a straight labor union political party. Of the 44 "intellectuals" among the Labor Party M. P.'s, eight are employers, and five others are "gentlemen"—or, as they prefer to put it, "rentiers," that is, persons living from rents and profits. Three are prosperous lawyers, ten are journalists, etc.

If one or two more elections showed the same tendencies, the Labor Party group in Parliament would soon come to have a minority of labor union M. P.'s and might prove a very unreliable support for the economic action of the labor unions. Even now some of the "intellectuals," though advanced Socialists as to political action, are the reverse of radical when it comes to labor union action.

Influence Foreign, but not Domestic Policy.

But the immediate danger is exactly the reverse, because of the special privileges long offered by the Labor Party to members of Socialist organizations—privileges still continued in a milder form to day—35 or 36 of the 44 "intellectual" M. P.'s are members of the I. L. P., while several others are connected with other socialist organizations and one, the East Indian, Saklatvala, is a communist. As against this only one-third of the 100 labor unionists are members of the advanced socialist wing. For the I. L. P.—a member of the Two-and-a-Half Internationale—is properly described as following advanced socialism, whereas the Labor Party as a whole is a member merely of the Third International—a comparatively moderate body that admits labor unions as such and is aggressively anti-Bolshevist. While membership in this organization has a decided effect on the Labor Party's foreign policy, it has scarcely any influence on its domestic program.

The new influx of "intellectuals" into Parliament has the effect of bringing the British Labor Party to a position considerably more radical, especially in foreign affairs, than that of the labor unions.

GARY'S CHRISTMAS CHEER.

In a Christmas announcement Judge Gary of the Steel Trust declared that "it will be a hopeful Christmas, however, because people have come to the realization that they must get into harness and work, work, work."

Trade unionists are asking if the judge intends to make more employees labor 11 and 12 hours a day in his steel mills.

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COMMUNISTS IN THE OPEN.

With the open declaration by the American communist party in its New York convention, just held, that it is working for a dictatorship of the proletariat in America and that it follows the lead of the communist international, the futility of Department of Justice "flat-foot" methods is shown.

The communist party claims a membership of 30,000. It is possible that the claim is not too large. That still leaves something more than 100,000,000 Americans who are not communists.

The number of communists probably is about equal to the number of millionaires in the United States. Small groups, well organized, shrewdly led, can make an impression much beyond their strength of numbers.

Thirty thousand communists, working at strategic points, unopposed by intelligent methods, can do much temporary damage.

So far as the labor movement is concerned, it is well known that the communist propaganda machine is directing its attack in certain well-defined directions, in accord with the long-standing Moscow declaration that in order to capture America the American Federation of Labor must first be destroyed.

The New York meeting stopped short of declaring in favor of armed insurrection, not because the delegates did not believe in armed operations, but because they wanted to remain at liberty. Their discussion was equal to an assertion that they believed in armed insurrection, but that the time was not opportune for saying so in public.

In connection with the New York communist convention and reports published in connection with that event it should be remembered that there are in America a number of organizations operating under communist direction and in accord with communist policy, though not all are called communist. The Russian Red Cross is one of these. In addition to this there is a Russian relief organization and finally there is the Trade Union Educational League, operated by William Z. Foster. This does not complete the list, but these are the principal links in the communist propaganda chain in America.

Each separate factor makes whatever avowals seem to it to best serve the general purpose. There is an excellent degree of harmony regarding this, because there is finally a single source of authority, which is Moscow.

The labor movement is the best equipped agency in the United States through which to combat the communist doctrine. First of all, the labor movement is the first object of attack. Second, the democratic philosophy of the labor movement is the direct opposite of the philosophy of communism, if communism possesses a philosophy.

The aim of the communist organization is a dictatorship, and nothing is more hateful to American labor than dictatorship in any form. The avowal of a belief in a dictatorship is the first and final evidence of treachery to the workers and it is the one thing above all which stamps the communist propaganda with a sinister character and as an agency of destruction.

The labor movement is sought as the first victim of communism. If this great pillar of democratic civilization can be pulled down the structure must soon fall. The responsibility of the labor movement is not a trifling one in this respect. The cause of democracy must have the full allegiance of labor.

Shopwalker—She complains that you didn't show her common civility.

Shop Girl—I showed her everything in my department, sir.—Arkansas Utility News.

EXCESSIVE PROFITS "EXPLAINED."

"Social wealth" is what the National City Bank of New York City calls Standard Oil's profits, which amount to \$775,000,000 the last ten years.

"This bank," said Congressman Frear on the floor of the House, "is reported to control Standard Oil activities."

In its bulletin the bank insists that advocates of wealth taxation fail to understand that this wealth is social, no matter who owns it. This ignorance, it is stated, is on a par with sovietism.

"Standard Oil's profits of 77½ per cent annually taken from 10,000,000 farmers and other consumers of the country are placed in the pockets of a comparatively small handful of stockholders," said Congressman Frear. "The bank contends this is 'social wealth, no matter who owns it.' The 10,000,000 farmers averaged less than \$500 annual income for themselves and families in 1921, with 54 per cent increased cost of necessities over 1913, or less than one-half of the pre-war purchasing power. They have helped put \$2,000,000,000 into a comparatively few pockets through excess profits held out from corporate earnings as surplus from cash dividends, taxes and all other charges, and as the big fish swallow the little ones, the number of stockholders will be eventually reduced to a few great interests.

"Apart from these extortionate profits we now learn that the \$2,000,000,000 of surplus is carefully tucked away in stock dividends and will avoid individual income taxes.

"Of 'social wealth,' one of the ablest members of the United States Supreme Court, in protesting against the McComber (stock dividend) case, reported by one majority of the court, said:

"If stock dividends representing profits are held exempt from taxation under the sixteenth amendment, the owners of the great successful businesses in America will, as facts in this case

illustrate, be able to escape taxation on a large part of what is actually their income.'

"Some really sensible people believe that, instead of radicals, reds and soviets, the country is in more danger from the rabid cult than from the radical; from the blacks who, figuratively, fly the skull and crossbones of law's defiance rather than from European reds; from self-constituted money sovereigns, or what Clemenceau terms our 'money imperialism,' rather than from soviets," said Congressman Frear.

"The spirit of profiteering evidenced by oil, steel, cutlery and all the huge melon-cutting concerns recently disclosed, was never more universal or more cruel and unconscionable than it is today. Food, fuel, clothing, and, in fact, all necessities of life have caused consumers to contribute to the growth of human greed."

DO DIFFICULTIES BRACE YOU UP?

Do difficulties depress you or brace you up? Really, if you will stop to think of it, wouldn't life become monotonous, colorless, deadening were we to cease to have to battle against obstacles and sweat and scheme to solve hard problems? Wouldn't such a position or condition be very much the same as being retired? Frankly, haven't you noticed that you are inclined to slump, to become flabby, to become lackadaisical, to become rather purposeless when things move along ultra-smoothly for any length of time? To the healthy man, difficulties should act as a tonic. They should spur us to greater exertion. They should strengthen our will-power. They should steel our purpose.

Difficulties, like work, are blessings in disguise, and if we study this subject through to the bottom, we should arrive at this conclusion:

Thank God for difficulties!—Forbes Magazine.

Greetings 1923

The officials of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company desire to make the advertising and every other phase of P G and E activity of greater helpfulness to customers in 1923 than ever before. It is the ambition of this company to make even its advertising render a real service to customers.

To all men

For you, P G and E advertising for 1923 will give facts on public utility problems. It will also bring to your attention basic principles of the use of Pacific Service (gas and electricity) affecting your income.

To all women

How to get the most in convenience, health and safety from the use of Pacific Service (gas and electricity) for the least cost—that is the message which P G and E advertising is to carry to you this year.

To all—our sincere wish is that you may have a happy and prosperous New Year

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"Pacific Service"

A California company with 35,000 security holders in the state.

COME OUT OF BLIND ALLEY.

By George W. Perkins, President, Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Industry generally speaking is headed up a blind alley and is purposely kept there by the profiteering, exploiting captains of big industry and finance. Instead of carrying on industries and production for service and a fair profit the exploiting profiteers are conducting industries and production for the sole purpose of profits.

The labor question will never get on to the right road for peace and prosperity and out of periods of unemployment and strikes and lockouts until the smoke screens, used by high finance to befog the minds of the general public, and the underbrush are cleared away from the pathway of industry. This can be successfully accomplished by labor organization.

There are many things that should be done to help in carrying forward industry on a fair, just, and equitable plan such as would bring a fair return for capital invested, to competent, efficient employers and heads of industry and to the workers employed therein. Chief among these are the gradual elimination of incompetent superintendents, managers, and manufacturers, and the unnecessary, awful waste in industry.

The so-called general public, which is a myth, must be made to understand that the worker is not to blame for the so-called high cost of living, the periods of industrial and commercial stagnation and for strikes and lockouts, and that we will not carry the burden or be the goat for the incompetency of the manufacturer and the frightful and unnecessary waste in industry.

If the general press of the country would simply print the known facts the whole so-called labor question would be on the high road to solution insofar as that can be accomplished. There is scarcely a single big industry today that is conducted on a fair, just, and efficient basis. Almost all of the big industries have bonding companies, holding companies, and operating companies, all of which get their per cent of profits, and in addition to the three or four companies that are now splitting the proceeds is the dividend on watered stocks.

It is claimed by experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission that nearly 40 per cent of the claimed valuation of the Pere Marquette Railroad is nothing but water. Government engineers have declared that the Pere Marquette can be rebuilt for \$63,309,242. The stocks and bonds of the Pere Marquette have been inflated to \$101,711,386, upon which the public and the employees are compelled to pay dividends. It is claimed that shippers and passengers are overcharged and the wages of employees are beaten down in order to pay a dividend of \$2,500,000 a year on the watered stock of this one railroad.

This is but one simple illustration of the claims we have set forth in the foregoing. When we stop to consider that this is but one illustration of the thousand and one other railroads and trusts and

big interests, involving billions of dollars of stock much of which is water, and that Wall Street, the trusts, banks, railroads, and great industrial corporations have interlocking interests and often directors all working industrially for the sole purpose of profits, utterly regardless of the interests of the workers, is it any wonder that we have unrest, high cost of living, unemployment, profiteering, strikes, and lockouts?

We can be put well on the high road toward a more just and fair plan of production and distribution by first organizing the workers as well as the employers if you please; second, by removing incompetency and dishonesty in industry; third, by removing the almost criminal waste in industry; fourth, by removing excessive profits; fifth, by conducting industry on a basis of service instead of profit; sixth, by giving a fair compensation for service rendered, to competent, willing employers who will employ union labor under just conditions and fair wages; and seventh, a fair rate of profit on capital invested, and last, but not least, without meddling, restrictive legislation by State or Federal governments.

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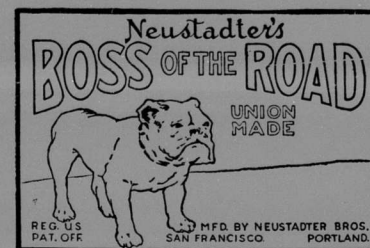
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1923.

Therefore, though few may praise, or help, or
heed us,

Let us work on with head, or heart, or hand,
For that we know the future ages need us;

And we must help our time to take its stand.
— R. A. Vaughn.

Next Monday the Legislature will convene in
Sacramento. Indications are that it will be a more
progressive body than the one which held forth
in the Capitol two years ago, and it is our earnest
hope that its conduct will conform with the in-
dications and that laws that will be helpful to the
people will find their way into the statute books.

The new shibboleth "Industrial Unionism" is
neither a cure-all for strife, nor even a preventa-
tive of what radicals derisively call the foibles of
"safe-and-sane" trade unionism, if we take cog-
nizance of what is now going on in that American
paragon of the new style unionism known as the
"Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America." Just
now there is a hot internal fight going on
between the "left" and the "right" wings for
control. The fight is especially bitter in New
York, and several members of the New York
Joint Board recently tendered their resignations.
The situation was so delicate that President Hill-
man came back hot haste from Russia and instead
of calling an election to fill the vacancies he made
temporary appointments and held up the election.
That the facts are so is confirmed by the cartoon
published in the last issue of their official mag-
azine, where one notes a worker unable to make
progress toward "self-government in industry" by
reason of being pulled in different directions by
two wild-eyed soothsayers, one of whom bears
a banner entitled "Left Wing Political Views,"
and the other whose banner reads "Right Wing
Political Views." Apparently politics is a disturb-
ing factor in "Industrial Unionism" just as in
other organizations. Everywhere in this strenu-
ous and imperfect life, there are differences of
opinion that have to have their sway. As long
as humans have to strive to reach an end, they
will have to think, and in their thinking, they are
bound to differ more or less as to the future and
what is the best for the future. And even the
"progressives" in this world cannot escape these
differences of views leading in different directions.
There is but one method of making progress, and
it is the old scientific and reliable one termed
"the-error-and-trial method," the one followed by
the American Federation of Labor.

Textiles and Shoes

We recently picked up a copy of the Christian Science Monitor, published in
Boston, from our exchange table and came upon this very remarkable paragraph
in an editorial under the caption of "Textiles and Shoes," blaming organized labor
for the loss of prestige in the manufacture of these commodities in New England:

"But the industrial West and South have been aided greatly by their freedom
from the dictation of labor unionism and the ability of operatives to live comfort-
ably on a much lower wage than that demanded in the East. This has brought
about strong competition, the advantage to the Western and Southern manufac-
turers often being reflected directly in more attractive prices. No selling argu-
ment can convince a Western or Middle Western retailer that he should pay a pre-
mium to organized labor, or that he should ask his customers to contribute to the
support of some mill operative or factory hand who is assessed to pay union dues
or the surcharges imposed by the New England butcher or grocer. His competitor
in trade refuses to assume that responsibility, and he cannot afford to be under-
sold."

This statement is remarkable, indeed, when one takes into account the abso-
lute facts of the situation. In the first place there is no labor in the world able
to live on a lower wage than the kind of labor New England has been flooded with
from Southern Europe during the past twenty-five years, and in the second place
the workers of the West are not unorganized, nor do they work for a lower wage
than do the factory hands of New England. The really astonishing declaration,
however, is that which figures union dues as an item which materially enters into
the cost of production in the New England manufacturing business. The union
dues are so low that they could not possibly play any very influential part in the
cost of the finished product. The declaration of the Monitor is simply absurd.

But what has been the real cause for the shifting of factories from New Eng-
land to the West and South in these particular lines? A moment's thought will
give the answer clearly and distinctly. The leather that goes into the making of
shoes is produced in the West and forward-looking men have begun to reason out
that there was tremendous waste in shipping hides from the West to New England,
where they are made into shoes and then the shoes are shipped back to the people
of the West, thus causing expense in shipping both ways. It was a simple matter
for men to reason that the factory ought to be brought to the source of supply of
raw material with a market surrounding it. Consequently the shoe manufacturing
business began to drift westward, and the question of union labor did not enter
into the cause of this move in any manner whatever.

Precisely the same condition of affairs caused the moving of the textile fac-
tories to the cotton producing states of the South, with the additional inducement
that most of the Southern states also permitted cheap child labor in their factories,
and this is the only instance wherein the labor question played any very material
part in the change of location.

The textile and shoe manufacturers of New England have nearly all become
millionaires as a result of their profits, and here is a source of real difficulty so far
as competition with the West and the South is concerned. The manufacturers in
these sections have been satisfied with smaller profits and more rapid turnover.

On the market page of the Monitor we found these statements, which will
bear out our declaration:

"The directors of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Mass.,
have voted to recommend to the stockholders that the capital stock of the corpora-
tion be increased from \$1,625,000 to \$2,250,000. This is approximately a stock
dividend of 40 per cent."

"The Roxbury Carpet Company has increased its authorized capital stock by
10,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred—\$100 par—which is to be issued
as a 100 per cent stock dividend on the present 10,000 shares of common."

And then, from another source, the following:

"Stock dividends of 400 per cent by Standard Oil companies have been eclipsed
by some of the "lame ducks" which Senators Reed Smoot and Frank Gooding
"mothered" during the agitation for higher import duties on wool.

"In the Senate this week Senator Smith of North Carolina read into the
records the fact that one woolen company in New England has recently paid a divi-
dend of 16,000 per cent on capital of \$100,000 and another one of 3,333 per cent
on capital of \$15,000.

"Replying to an inquiry from Senator Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, as to
whether these companies were engaged in the production of woollens in which a tariff
for protection was placed last summer, he replied that "these are the suffering
individuals we have to pension."

"Do you suppose," he continued, "a man is going to sit down and be satisfied
with a miserable 3,333 per cent dividend when another one is making 16,000 per
cent?"

Now what is the matter with New England, and who is responsible for it?

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Make up your mind to be a real trade unionist during the coming year by demanding the union label on all purchases and see what a difference it will make in your own satisfaction with life. The hypocrite can never be as happy as the consistent performer because no matter how hardened may be the conscience of the deceiver now and then the thought will creep into his mind, if he has a mind, and plague him. It is so easy to be "on the square" in the matter of the union label that it is really surprising that the demand is not much stronger than it has ever been.

Saturday's daily papers carried a story to the effect that "a syndicate of San Francisco businessmen" had secured an option on the property in the gore at Hyde and Market streets and were to erect a twelve-story hotel on premises. The cost to be more than a million dollars. This looks like a fine stroke of "business sagacity." The city of San Francisco will want that piece of property in order that the Civic Center may not be marred by an eyesore and the "syndicate" can now enter into all sorts of contracts which will have to be paid for when the city takes over the property in the future. In the meantime the "syndicate" need not expend any very large amount of money on the property. "Forward-looking" business men find plenty of opportunities to reap rich profits by such transactions and citizens of many municipalities become the victims to such sagacity.

The President seems determined to stand or fall by his ship subsidy bill which would rob the American people of at least three-quarters of a billion dollars within the next ten years. The President knows that he can instantly stop every cent of the loss that the Government is now incurring through the present system of private operation and turn them over for operation to the very successful government owned and government operated Panama Steam Ship Company, or the U. S. line similarly owned and similarly operated. Our ships are operated under a contract concerning which the present chairman of the Shipping Board, Mr. Lasker, said to a committee of Congress, before which he appeared soon after taking office, "if the purpose has been to defraud the government and conceal these frauds from the Congress and the people, no contract better calculated to increase this would have been devised." Mr. Lasker characterized the contract as "infamous." He is, however, continuing to use this "infamous" contract.

Down in Los Angeles a few days ago twelve men were arrested for sleeping in a boxcar. They were haled into Judge Crawford's court and the Judge, evidently feeling that he was displaying the wisdom of Solomon, ordered the dejected wretches to come before him one at a time in order that he might examine their hands and see if they were calloused. Calloused hands would indicate that the possessor was a working man, but woe be to the poor fellow who hands bore no callouses. The thought that he might also be a working man never entered the mind of the wise judge. If the victim happened to be a tailor his hands would not be calloused and he would go to jail. Should a printer be unfortunate enough to find himself in the group he would of necessity be sentenced to jail because his business did not blister and callous his hands. Every time we read a story like the one from Los Angeles concerning the men arrested for sleeping in a boxcar we are moved to pity for the people who are so unfortunate as to select for the bench a man of such shallow mentality.

WIT AT RANDOM

When coming to town last night at the bridge near E. Cronk's home the omnibus caught fire. Luckily there was only one passenger besides the driver who had time to get out.—Booneville correspondence of the Utica Observer-Dispatch.

She—I wonder what Sir Walter Raleigh said to the Queen when he put his coat down for her?
He—Probably, "Step on it, Kid."—Life.

It seemed that when Rastus and Sam died they took different routes; so when the latter got to heaven he called Rastus on the 'phone.

"Rastus," he said, "how yo' like it down thar?"
"Oh, boy! Dis here am some place," replied Rastus. "All we has ter do is to wear a red suit wid horns, an' ebery now an' den shovel some coal on de fire. We don't work no more dan two hours out ob de twenty-four down here. But tell me, Sam, how is it with you up yonder?"

"Mah goodness! We has to git up at fo' o'clock in de mawnin' and gathah in de stahs; den we has to haul in de moon and hang out de sun. Den we has ter roll de clouds aroun' all day long."

"But, Sam, how comes it yo' has ter work so hard?"

"Well, to tell de truf, Rastus, we's kin' o' short of help up here."—The Kablegram.

Mr. MacTavish attended a christening where the hospitality of the host knew no bounds except the several capacities of the guests. In the midst of the celebration Mr. MacTavish rose up and made the rounds of the company bidding each a profound good night.

"But, Sandy, man," objected the host, "Ye're not goin' yet, with the evenin' just started?"

"Nay," said the prudent MacTavish, "I'm not going yet. But I'm tellin' ye good night while I know ye all."—Chicago Herald.

Mrs. Jones found Mrs. Smith, the aviator's wife, in tears.

"Whatever is the matter, my dear?" she asked anxiously.

"I'm worrying about Harold," said Mrs. Smith. "He's been trying for a week to lose our cat, and as a last resource he took her up in his plane. He said he would take her up two thousand feet and drop her over the side."

"Well, what is there to worry about?"

"Lots," exclaimed the frantic woman. "Harold isn't home yet and the cat is."—The Continent.

A Jew in Russia was ordered twenty strokes with the knout. The man who had to apply the punishment was also a Jew and the two struck a bargain. For 20,000 rubles paid down the whipper agreed merely to crack his whip while the other screamed. This was done nineteen times, but the last stroke was genuine.

"Why did you do that?" cried the victim.

"To let you realize what a bargain you got," replied the other.—Boston Transcript.

A lecturer had been describing some of the sights he had seen abroad during his tour in many countries.

He described the Pyramids of Egypt, Niagara Falls in America, the Steppes of Russia, the boiling springs of Hawaii, and concluded generally:

"There are many spectacles in the world that one never forgets."

"I wish you would tell me where I could get a pair!" exclaimed an old lady in the audience. "I am always forgetting mine."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

You've met the so-called union man—
O'er whom you can't enthuse—
The fellow with the selfish grouch
Who kicks about "high" dues.
Of benefits which he receives
He does not seem aware,
But always balks paying dues,
It drives him to despair.

Before he joined the union
'Twas a struggle to "get by";
His envelope on pay day
Was of money rather shy.
And though he gets two dollars
Where he got but one before
To pay his union dues each month
Makes him extremely sore.

For the worker no investment
With the union can compare;
It's no "blue sky" proposition
That is built upon "hot air."
For the money one puts into it
There's always good returns,
Quite in contrast to conditions
In the "open shop" concerns.

—Thomas H. West.

READ 'EM AND WEEP!

Mr. Mondell: We are trying to civilize the Indian by moral suasion—that is, trying to give him our kind of civilization. That civilization is based on work, hard work, self-sacrifice. He is not given to exertion or self-sacrifice except in the chase and in war.—Congressional Record.

Mr. French: Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to pay my respects to the able Secretary of the Interior and to the different heads of the bureaus under him and say that I believe that department of our Government is being administered with great efficiency and ability.—Cong. Record.

Mr. White of Kansas: Mr. Chairman, my attention was drawn to this item of \$68,250 and the language of this paragraph, and it struck me that there is a great plethora of lawyers, composed of clerks and solicitors and assistant attorneys, of which there are 11 at \$2000. I have heard a great deal about the skill and the qualifications of lawyers, but I wonder how they are able to employ lawyers at \$2000 each whose advice and legal knowledge is worth anything. I would like if the chairman of the sub-committee would explain, so that we at least understand it better—myself and other members of the committee.

It was stated and admitted by the members of the committee that this department was handling appeals where the evidence was assembled in the Land Office. It looks to me as if it were a duplication of the provision on page 8, under the title of the General Land Office. You will find there an assistant commissioner at \$3500, a chief clerk at \$3000, a chief law clerk at \$2500, and two law clerks at \$2200. It seemed to me that there was a duplication of work, and it is stated there that there are three law examiners under the surveyors, general and district land offices—the same identical functions that are said to be performed by the lawyers whose aggregate salaries amount to \$68,250 on page 3, under the title of "Office of the Solicitor." Is that right? Can the gentleman from Idaho tell us? Is that a duplication?—Congressional Record.

Mr. White of Kansas: But I find myself wondering and still wondering, although it is not strictly pertinent to this subject, how long it would take for one of these \$2000 men to graduate into a \$30,000 man with the Shipping Board.—Congressional Record.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Episode Five of "Wat's" "Sidelights in the Life of a Resident of the Union Printers Home":

"Personal incidents that bring to memory the sufferings and struggles of some human being appeal to us more strongly than the outstanding events of history.

Slide XIII—The advent of the New Year may be likened to spring cleaning, when Father Time starts bright and early to set the world in order for us mortals. Old dates, old reckonings and old accounts he assigns to the waste heap, and packs up our troubles, our grouches, our fears in his old kitbag of the past and forgotten.

Like the junkman, however, before the new year is well on its way, many of us open that old kitbag with its incongruous past and scatter broadcast the elements of discontent and bitter hatreds.

You know how discouraging it is to do a job over and over again. So what must be the trials and tribulations of the patient, forbearing old Father Time, when he finds himself cleaning up, year in and year out, the same old troubles, the same old grouches and the same old fears the world over?

Let us start this new year to help the old fellow keep the records of 1923 in apple-pie order, with nothing but its own cares to look after, that he may consign these in turn to oblivion.

Slide XIV—May the new year, from its inception till the setting of December's sun, hold in store for each one of us all that is good, true and noble, and teach us the advantages of unity and service for the upbuilding of a great and glorious community; and grant to those in power the clear vision of a practical religion—the love of their fellow men—that will enable the melancholy and disheartened fellow creature to live down the false idea that man was made to mourn.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast. Thus to all of us, no matter what be our station in life, new year breathes a something new, something exhilarating; it gives us a grip on our better selves; it expands our souls, even in the confines of a usually narrow, self-centered egoism. The world is, for the time being, transformed by this exuberance of new life. If each of us could only realize our relationship one to another, Heaven, indeed, would be on earth, and man's inhumanity to man become a nightmare of the past.

Slide XV—On Christmas Eve Fink's Orchestra enraptured its audience with a program of special music. The pictures thrown on the screen were of the usual entertaining variety. Superintendent John C. Daley was fortunate to secure this splendid musical organization for the evening of Tuesday, December 26, when they more than upheld their reputation for versatility. "La Paloma" was especially well rendered, while the jazz numbers of Lou Fink, Miss Mishey and "Kid" Shustar of accordion fame created much merriment. Following is the program:

Triumphal March, "Coronation".....Eilenberg
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
(a) "Melodie".....Rudolf Friml
(b) "La Paloma" (Spanish serenade)..Yradier
Selection from "Blossom Time".....Romberg
"Springtime," Valse Intermezzo.....Drumm
"Songs of the Old Folks".....M. L. Lake
Italian Serenaders in popular hits

Fink, Mishey, Shustar
Grand selection form "Maritana".....Wallace
"Three O'clock in the Morning," "Silver Swanee," "Swanee Smiles," and "Carolina in the Morning," which were encores, kept the audience in good humor.

The Christmas spirit of Typographical Unions the country over took tangible shape, and the Home residents from far and near have ap-

preciated the many kind thoughts and monetary gifts received from their confreres in the various local unions. Especially do the residents from San Francisco—Tommy "Pie" Hartman, W. D. Davis, J. E. Perryman, C. S. White, Guy Haseltine and R. W. Waterson—wish to convey their thanks for the magnanimity of Typographical Union No. 21.

Cards are in circulation announcing that the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen will celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin with a dinner on Monday, January 8, at 6:30 o'clock p. m. at the Commercial Club. The announcement advises that reservations should be made at once, the cost being \$2 per plate. Invitations have been extended to the Franklin Printing Trades Association, the Printers Board of Trade and the Commercial Artists Association to be present. Further significance will be given to the meeting by an explanation by Hartley E. Jackson, president of the Craftsmen's Club, of plans for the club's library. The regular weekly meeting of the club will be held at the conclusion of the dinner, the feature of which will be a talk by Joseph Faunt LeRoy, "Franklin, the Printer," being the speaker's subject. The announcement suggests that those members of the club who cannot be present at the dinner should endeavor to attend the regular meeting.

Henry Cohen, popular linotype operator in the James H. Barry & Company composing room, and Mrs. Cohen are receiving congratulations from their many friends on the recent arrival of a ten pound boy in their home. The pride of the Cohen family circle has been christened Henry J. Cohen. Mother and baby are reported to be doing nicely, and the ineffaceable smile of happy "Papa" Henry has expanded to 72-point.

To date letters have been received by officers of San Francisco Typographical Union from many of the union's members on the pension roll expressing their appreciation of and heartfelt thanks for the Christmas remembrance they received from the organization. It is regrettable in the extreme that limited space in the Clarion makes publication of all of them prohibitive. The letter from Albert S. Winchester, among the oldest of our patriarchs, is given reproduction here

because of its pathetic interest and because it reveals the spirit of the "old boys" who gave birth to the Typographical Union and nursed it through a more or less precarious infancy and are largely responsible for its hardihood today. Read it, you youngsters who think your troubles are multitudinous and almost unbearable, take heart, and add another to your new year resolutions:

"2248 Thirty-eighth Ave., Oakland, Cal.,
December 30, 1922.

"My dear Brothers:

"I received the Christmas souvenir, walked down to East Fourteenth street, cashed it, and started for 701 Underwood Building; crossed the ferry, and, in attempting to board a Sutter-street car, got bumped, and when I came out of my trance was on the boat abreast of Goat Island. Couldn't tell where I was; my left hand pained me, and I found I was wiping claret off my mouth with my 'hanky.' The back of my left hand was torn in two places and it was yellow with iodine; and then it came to me I must hurry back to my wife, who passed away April 19, 1921. I did not know where I lived; thought it might be my sister's house in Fruitvale. Then came 'No; she had sold it (twenty years ago).' Then came the Twenty-fourth avenue house, and I could not remember my wife's niece, where I had Christmas dinner. Next I was in the Melrose train, and next I was walking up Fruitvale avenue. I landed here all right, had my bumps dressed and am taking it easy. My head got a bump, taking lower end of right eyebrow off, and a (sore) head and a dark eye (left), a busted upper lip, two chunks of flesh off the back of my left hand and a cut on it, and 'minor' bumps in proportion. I lit on my head, but I did not hear it rattle. I was rattled. My New Year's resolve:

"I will not bump a Sutter-street car; I will give any old car all the right of way it wants!"

"With a Happy New Year to all!

"Fraternally,

Albert S. Winchester.

"P. S.—My sister says I need a guardian. I think I need two!"

What thinkest of that spirit, mates? Admirable, isn't it? Why is the Typographical Union what it is today? Foolish question! The answer is easy. It lies in that spirit of Albert S. Winchester,

At the Clock That Chimes. Store Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.



James H. Sorensen
Pres. and Prop.

Sorensen Co.

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS
for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco
All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed. Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS Member Federal Reserve System and Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco COMMERCIAL

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 30th, 1922

Assets.....	\$80,671,392.53
Deposits.....	76,921,392.53
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,750,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	400,613.61

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31st, 1922.

approaching the eightieth anniversary of his birth, if he hasn't already reached it—and scores and scores of other spirits just like his! Who among you remained away from last month's union meeting because the weather was threatening—or was absent from that committee meeting because the night was foggy and a bit chilly? F. Adams, E. C. Alexander, H. E. Bennett, F. Y. Chapman, W. J. Coffey, F. M. Coffin, J. Copp, J. A. Dove, R. Farr, C. A. Feistcorn, S. Goldstein, V. J. Hanlon, T. Hartman, B. R. Heinke, S. M. Hughes, T. J. Hurley, V. Indice, J. N. Jones, F. Katzer, C. T. Lynch, J. J. Maloney, C. Mansfield, J. W. McCracken, Miss Alice McLean, A. McPherson, J. B. Nary, E. M. Navarette, L. Palmer, C. H. Parker, S. J. Padrusi, J. Perry, T. Pfund, E. A. Reyburn, W. J. Silver, W. G. Smith, C. C. Stewart, G. L. Taylor, R. Wetmore, J. E. Wilcox, C. W. Williams and A. S. Winchester—the honor roll—were all present, many in person, the others in spirit. Will the Typographical Union live? At the beginning of 1923 our vow and pledge are renewed: It will!

The members of No. 21 residing at the Union Printers Home have acknowledged their receipt of the union's Christmas gift in the following communication:

"Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 24, 1922.
"To the Officers and Members of

"San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21:

"With the season's greetings, we wish to express our sincere thanks for the Christmas remembrance. The generosity and the spirit which prompted the kindness are alike appreciated.

Faternally,

"Tom Hartman, C. S. White, W. D. Davis, G. C. Haseltine, J. E. Perryman, R. W. Water-son."

The above letter bears a postscript saying it was typed by a blind resident of the Home.

Hartley E. Jackson, for the last three years superintendent of the Abbott Press, resigned that position at the close of the year 1922 to establish himself in the advertising field. Under the name of the Hartley, Everett Jackson Agency, he has opened offices at 704-5 Flatiron building, and will specialize on planned production of direct advertising matter. With a background of many years in actual production of the highest type of advertising-printing, Mr. Jackson is fitted to give a rare type of service to his clients. He is nationally known as a typographer and is president of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen. Friends of Mr. Jackson, knowing his ability and worth, bespeak complete success for him in his new field of endeavor.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CONDITION Head Office and Branches

Bank of Italy

Savings

Commercial

Trust

HEAD OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
December 29, 1922
RESOURCES

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$84,273,524.83	
Other Loans and Discounts.....	68,715,760.84	\$152,989,285.67
United States Bonds.....	\$38,685,544.32	
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	10,436,847.63	
Other Bonds and Securities.....	9,368,137.36	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	600,000.00	
TOTAL U. S. AND OTHER SECURITIES.....		59,090,529.31
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$10,210,657.98	
Cash and Due from Other Banks.....	19,025,053.25	
TOTAL CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS.....		29,235,711.23
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults.....	9,517,872.86	
Other Real Estate Owned.....	501,673.92	
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....	701,622.45	
Uncollected Interest.....	1,996,787.11	
Employees' Pension Fund (Carried on Books at).....	1.00	
Other Resources.....	248,805.97	
TOTAL RESOURCES.....		\$254,282,289.52

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS	\$229,751,525.82
Irrigation District Funds.....	234,215.05
Dividends Unpaid.....	991,528.00
Discount Collected but not Earned.....	73,554.02
Letters of credit, Acceptances and Time Drafts.....	701,622.45
CAPITAL PAID IN	\$231,752,445.34
SURPLUS	15,000,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	5,000,000.00
Interest Earned but Not Collected.....	533,057.07
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	\$254,282,289.52

All charge-offs, expenses and interest payable to end of half-year have been deducted in above statement.

P. C. Hale and W. R. Williams being separately duly sworn each for himself says that said P. C. Hale is Vice-President and that said W. R. Williams is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the Corporation above mentioned, and that every statement contained herein is true of his own knowledge and belief.

P. C. HALE,
W. R. WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of December, 1922.
THOMAS S. BURNES, Notary Public.

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH

As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Resources

December, 1904.....	\$ 285,436.97
December, 1908.....	2,574,004.90
December, 1912.....	11,228,814.56
December, 1916.....	39,805,995.24
December, 1920.....	157,464,685.08
December, 1921.....	194,179,449.80
DECEMBER 29, 1922.....	254,282,289.52

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 401,798

Savings Deposits made to and including January 10, 1923, will earn interest from January 1, 1923

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15 \$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75 95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

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SAN FRANCISCO

THE

UNION LABEL

On every one of these items

Hoyt's

THE DOUGHNUT KING

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1014 Market

22nd & Mission

Geary & Fillmore

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street

CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They can not start too soon.

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DR. GEO. D. GILLESPIE

Regular licensed drugless physician and Chiropractor. Tubercular, organic, nervous, rectal, colon, prostate, chronic, skin and scalp diseases.

My book, "Drugless Therapy," tells you why pressure on nerves causes disease. Send for it. Mailed free. Lady attendants. Consultation free.

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COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

Your Credit is Good at
FREIBERG'S
Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
2684 Mission Street, near 23rd Street
We Give Mission Stamps

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls



They guarantee that if the sewing over-rips I'll get a new pair or my money back.

CANT BUST 'EM OVERALLS

UNION MADE

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of December 29, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Senator Johnson, with reference to the Sterling Reclassification Bill. From Janitors' Union, indorsing Mrs. Mae E. Nolan for Congress in the Fifth District. From the Typographical Union, verifying the credentials for Delegate Manzer.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Foster-Kleiser Company, requesting a hearing relative to their new agreement with the Bill Posters' Union.

Referred to Culinary Workers' Joint Executive Board—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the Fern Dairy Lunch.

Report of Executive Committee—At the request of Mr. Palmer your committee took up the matter of the taking away of the label from the firm of Eagleson-Hawkins Company by the Garment Workers' Union. Mr. Palmer did not appear at the hearing but authorized his forelady to represent him. Your committee after listening to both sides recommends that the Eagleson-Hawkins Company be advised to settle its differences with the Garment Workers' Union in conformity with the agreement entered into between the firm and the union. In the matter of application for placing the Sunset Cafeteria on the unfair list, your committee recommends that a special meeting be held next Wednesday evening, January 3rd. for the purpose of hearing all parties concerned. Amended to read Monday evening, January 8th. Recommended that Secretary O'Connell be selected to represent this Council at the session of the Legislature. Report concurred in.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Buehrer, requesting the Council to express to Dr. Nieto its sincere and unqualified approval of article printed in the Bulletin relative to the hours of labor, and extend him our appreciation and gratitude for his fearless stand in our behalf, and extend to him our best wishes for a Happy New Year, and sincere hope for a long and active life. On motion the resolution was adopted.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, Rev. Dr. Jacob Nieto has at all times been a loyal and true friend of the toiling masses, and has always extended to those who work his unqualified assistance and support, in his efforts to insure a larger measure of justice to the toilers of America; and

Whereas, The Reverend Doctor in an article in the San Francisco Bulletin of December 29, 1922, has graphically and fearlessly depicted the hardships and trials under which men work and has advocated a reduction in the hours of labor, so that the workers may enjoy in a larger measure some of the benefits and advantages of life which they are now deprived of; and

Whereas, It is incumbent upon organized labor to at all times support courageous and independent publicists so pleading its cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 29th day of December, 1922, that we express to Dr. Nieto our sincere and unqualified approval of said article, and extend to him our appreciation and gratitude for his fearless stand in our behalf, and urge upon him to continue in his efforts for justice to all mankind; and we tender him our best wishes for a Happy New Year, and sincere hope for a long and active life; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to Rev. Dr. J. Nieto, and to the public press.

Reports of Unions—Moving Picture Operators—Asked for information as to the status of the Railroad Shopmen's strike. Culinary Workers—Reported the White Lunches, Chris's and the Windmill as unfair.

The Chair introduced Mr. Dodd, representing the Rehabilitation Division of the Government and the State of California, who addressed the Council on the work of the Bureau.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to look over bills prepared by the State Federation of Labor; carried. Moved to request the Board of Education to if possible select a resident of San Francisco or California for Superintendent of Schools. The Chair declared the motion out of order. An appeal was taken and the appeal was sustained. The original motion was put and lost.

Receipts—\$125. **Expenses**—\$141.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.—J. O'C.

GARYISM'S NEW ALLY.

The importance of capturing the trade unions was emphasized at the convention of the Workers' Party of America, which declared for "the dictatorship of the proletariat." Formerly this element expressed their scorn for the unions. Now they cry: "We must have the unions to succeed."

The communists are becoming less daring, and are now endeavoring to "legalize" their revolution. The platform adopted is a cautious rehash of "revolutionary" platitudes. The only exception is the urge to capture the trade unions. Formerly they declared "there is no hope in the trade unions." The usual denunciation of "reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor" was made by delegates who jollied members of organized labor who elect these "leaders." This is the usual policy of "revolutionists," who claim to be masters of logic.

It was declared that "one of the chief immediate tasks" of the workers' party "is to inspire in the labor unions a revolutionary purpose." It is agreed, however, that the day of the revolution is not around the corner, and that "the experience of the workers" has proven that the workers "cannot take over the ready-made machinery of the capitalistic government and use this machinery to build up a communist society." It is urged, as the first step toward government control, to establish soviets, or workers' councils.

Again and again it is declared that the work of the communists is within the unions and that an intensive process of "boring from within" is absolutely necessary.

Between the injunction judge, Garyism and communists, trade unionists will have no excuse to fall asleep the coming year.

"TOM" HANSON PASSES ON.

Thomas A. Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union of America, died in Chicago after a two years' illness that was aggravated by the death of his wife. Deceased was a member of the Seamen's Union for more than 30 years. He was secretary-treasurer for 12 years and treasurer of the Lake Seamen's Union for 20 years. He was an "old-line" trade unionist and justified this belief by the progress his fellow seamen made through trade union effort.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

LABOR NOT SCARCE.

Common labor is obtainable in large volume in many parts of the United States at the rate of \$3.60 for a ten-hour day, according to reports to the Census Bureau.

REJECT TAYLOR SYSTEM.

By a vote of 227 to 6, the House rejected Congressman Blanton's proposal to repeal the no-speeding-up provision of the navy appropriation bill. The official vote was seven for the Taylor system, but Congressman Dallinger stated the following day that his vote was wrongfully recorded.

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GILBERT'S LUNCH

Good American Cooking
Home Made Pastry
Open Until Midnight

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MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

FOR HOME BEVERAGE SUPPLIES
FRANK A. STENZ, Sales Manager

3000 Mission St. SAN FRANCISCO

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"THE FAMILY SHOE STORE"
BETTER SHOE VALUES

2412 Mission Street Near 20th

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
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On the
EASIEST TERMS

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

WALTER N.

BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

PROBE STRIKE COSTS.

Railroads are including strikebreaking and union-smashing expenses in the cost of operation, said William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission is asked to investigate the methods of railroads and to separate "extravagant and unnecessary" expenditures from operating costs since July 1. Unless this is done an unfair statistical handicap will be imposed on the commission, railroad employees and shippers, which will react to their disadvantage in future wage and rate adjustments, said Mr. Johnston.

"It can be easily demonstrated that the stupid labor policy of the executives has been squandering the American people's money at a rate exceeding \$2,000,000 daily, as far as it simply affects railroad earnings. When it is once realized what this anti-union policy of the railroads has cost the people of the country as a whole, the amount will prove staggering."

Depletion of good order equipment, car shortage, the "serious declines" in earnings and the deferred maintenance of equipment are all traceable to "faults of management" by railroad executives, the petition declares.

"By their continued violation of the transportation act in respect to outside contracting and of the Railroad Labor Board's orders in respect to wages and working rules prior to July 1, 1922, the carriers aroused the employees to a state of justified indignation. By their studied refusals to co-operate with the legitimate organizations of shop craft workers, as contemplated in the transportation act, the managements convinced their men that a campaign was being waged to eliminate collective bargaining from the shops. By the ruthless enforcement of wage cuts at the very moment when the tide of wage changes had set strongly toward increases they forced the men to strike."

President Johnston said that the refusal of hard-boiled managers of railroads to accept the president's terms of settlement last summer changed the strike on these roads to a lockout.

"They double-crossed the President and repudiated his personal representative, Secretary Hoover, when he outlined to them the justice of and the immediate need for returning the shop employees to the service with their basic rights intact. Not until a minority of the more conscientious and intelligent railway executives under the leadership of Messrs. Willard, Warfield and Harrison, finally decided that the tactics of the hard-boiled element had gone beyond all good sense, was a genuine beginning made to settle the strike."

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN.

According to information received by the International Labor Office, during recent years frequent allegations have been made that certain trade associations of employers in Japan have been pursuing a policy of collective action with regard to employment of workers. Instances have occurred where workers discharged by a member of an association have been refused employment by other members; workers have been refused employment because they belonged to a trade union; and scales of wages, considered inadequate, have been fixed by the associations. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce considering these activities to be inimical to the public interest, has issued an instruction to the prefectural governors to the effect that they should exercise strict supervision over trade associations. It is stated that there are many other employers' associations, not recognized in law, which are working along similar lines. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is now studying measures for the supervision of these associations.

GREAT SOCIAL MENACE.

Much of the present confusion, congestion and one-sided control of power is the product of private access to facts on the part of a privileged few, together with secrecy about their activities and their consequences. Given changes in education, in science and in law, a more even access to knowledge of conditions and opportunities would result. Publicity about the activities of industrial and financial captains and the consequences of their doings would bring an overwhelming check of public sentiment to bear upon what they do. They would take much more pains to do things that will stand inspection. This is far from being the whole of the change that would result, but it is a change that would alone bring about nothing less than a revolution in the present regime so as to make service the rule, instead of a disturbed and partial function. Agitation for more humane and reasonable motives in conduct of business has its place, but that place, it seems to me, is part of a wider process of educa-

tion which will modify attention to the opportunities of the social situation.—John Dewey, in *The World Tomorrow*.

This power . . . reveals itself in the balance or reconciliation of opposite or discordant qualities; of sameness, with difference; of the general, with the concrete; the idea with the image; the individual with the representative; the sense of novelty and freshness with old and familiar objects; a more than usual state of emotion with more than usual order; judgment ever awake and steady self-possession with enthusiasm and feeling profound or vehement.—Coleridge.

SMOKE UNION MADE CIGARS

PIGGLY WIGGLY

All Over the World

Store No. 1—GRANADA MARKET, 761 MARKET STREET

Store No. 2—704-706 IRVING STREET, AT EIGHTH AVE.

Store No. 3—1314 OCEAN AVENUE

Store No. 4—701 CLEMENT ST., S. W. COR. 8TH AVE.

San Francisco Unit Only

One Hundred and Tenth Half Yearly Report

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

Member Federal Reserve System and Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER 30th, 1922

Assets—

United States Bonds and Notes, State, Municipal and Other Bonds (total value \$26,247,091.00) standing on books at	\$24,412,825.57
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages	46,923,661.10
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities	1,142,855.61
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco	108,000.00
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value \$1,200,000.00), standing on books at	1.00
Other Real Estate (value \$70,000.00), standing on books at	1.00
Employees' Pension Fund (value \$400,613.61) standing on books at	1.00
Cash on hand and in Federal Reserve Bank	8,084,047.25
Total	\$80,671,392.53

Liabilities—

Due Depositors	\$76,921,392.53
Capital Stock actually paid up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,750,000.00
Total	\$80,671,392.53

JOHN A. BUCK, *President*

GEO. TOURNY, *Vice President and Manager*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1922.

[SEAL] CHAS. F. DUISENBERG, Notary Public.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1923, will earn interest from January 1st, 1923.

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31st, 1922

STATEMENT

of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities of

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

HIBERNIA BANK

Dated San Francisco, December 30, 1922.

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$13,449,900.00), of the State of California and the Counties, Cities and School Districts thereof (\$18,595,200.00), of the State of New York (\$2,149,000.00), of the City of New York (\$1,139,000.00), of the State of Massachusetts (\$1,162,000.00), of the State of Nevada (\$100,000.00), of the State of Michigan (\$60,000.00), of the State of Oregon (\$51,000.00), of the County of Lane, Ore. (\$200,000.00), of the County of Bergen, N. J. (\$160,000.00), of the County of Douglas, Ore. (\$147,000.00), of the County of Jackson, Ore. (\$84,000.00), of the County of Clackamas, Ore. (\$73,950.00), of the County of Cuyahoga, Ohio (\$23,000.00), of the City of Chicago, Ill. (\$643,000.00), of the City of Philadelphia, Penn. (\$350,000.00), of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio (\$250,000.00), of the City of Cleveland, Ohio (\$205,000.00), of the City of Albany, N. Y. (\$200,000.00), of the City of St. Paul, Minn. (\$100,000.00), of the City of San Antonio, Texas (\$62,000.00), of the City of Jersey City, N. J. (\$50,000.00), of the City of Detroit, Mich. (\$50,000.00), of the City of Portland, Ore. (\$50,000.00), of the City of Dayton, Ohio (\$25,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$38,773,778.70
2—Miscellaneous Bonds comprising Steam Railway Bonds (\$1,768,000.00), Street Railway Bonds (\$994,000.00), Quasi-Public Corporation Bonds (\$2,136,000.00), and Bank Stocks (\$21,125.00), the actual value of which is	4,464,430.87
3—Cash on Hand.....	3,633,517.44
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	29,713,515.50
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State, and the States of Oregon, Nevada, Washington and Utah.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	394,855.00
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge of Bonds and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$445,417.19), and in the Counties of San Mateo (\$1.00), Contra Costa (\$32,073.05), Monterey (\$65,203.13), and San Luis Obispo (\$93,147.33), in this State, the actual value of which is	635,841.70
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	953,423.75
TOTAL ASSETS	\$78,569,362.96

LIABILITIES

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$74,619,119.90
2—Reserve Fund	3,950,243.06
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$78,569,362.96

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By E. J. TOBIN, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

E. J. TOBIN and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself says: That said E. J. TOBIN is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

E. J. TOBIN, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of January, 1923.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

The States Restaurant
MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

1300 Polk St. 701 Shrader St.
820 Clement St. Vallejo, Calif.

JENNY WREN

Spotless Food Stores
2765 Mission St. 2070 Mission St.

You can buy more groceries for a Dollar at Jenny Wren than at any store in San Francisco. We claim better quality, too, and quality is remembered long after price is forgotten.

Shop and Save at Jenny Wren

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES
UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here

any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.

"Use Our Night Service"

Market, Mason & Turk Streets

Quality First
UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

MOLDERS WIN WAGE RAISE

An agreement for the ensuing year has just been reached between the International Molders' Union and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, recording a considerable advance for the Molders within the jurisdiction of the International Union.

The oldest agreement between a national association of employers and a national trade union is the one which, for thirty-two years, has existed between the Stove Founder's National Defense Association and the International Molders' Union. The annual conference between the two associations goes beyond the hours and wage questions, and establishes, through joint legislation, the shop rules and regulations as well. During the recent depression a reduction in wages had been mutually agreed to.

At the annual conference between the two associations the latter part of December, an agree-

ment was entered into which established an advance in wages of 16 2/10 per cent for piece workers in the stove and heater industry. A universal minimum of \$6.50 per day was established for day workers. In connection with this it was agreed that wherever the other branches of the trade established a higher minimum in the district, this would automatically apply in stove and heater foundries. In addition all day workers receiving over \$6.00 per day at the present time are to be advanced 50 cent per day.

For years there has been a question over who should stand the loss when castings were defective due to dull or alleged dirty iron. In the future no molder will have any work discounted against him when the quality of the iron is in any way responsible for defective castings.

This agreement, affecting thousands of molders from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, is not only an evidence that agreements of this character are of great value, but it also proves that trade conditions are improving materially.

Herman's Hats**UNION MADE****2396 Mission Street at Twentieth****5 BUILDINGS - 20 FLOORS**

**GOOD FURNITURE
LOWEST PRICES
LIBERAL TERMS**

FREE RENTAL BUREAU, FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP - FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

**GREETINGS!
THE**

**CALIFORNIA
BAKING
COMPANY**

MAKERS OF

Wholesome—Best Maid—Butternut—
Mothers—A B C

FILLMORE AND EDDY STS.
Phone West 3555

Ask your Grocer for

SUPERBA BRAND

Mushroom Sauce

Italian Style Raviolis

Beans and Spaghetti

These will make a delicious Italian
Dinner

3216 Twenty-second St. Mission 4493
2501 Howard St. Mission 4462
498 Clement St. Pacific 5758

EARL CUNNINGHAM, Prop.

EARL'S
CLEANING AND PRESSING PARLORS
ALTERATIONS, REPAIRING, RELINING AND
PRESSING

Suits Called For and Delivered
Suits Pressed While-U-Wait—8 Minute Service
2947 SIXTEENTH STREET



**SAVE
MONEY**

by making all
your purchases in
stores located on

**MISSION STREET
16th to 26th and Army**

Mission St. Merchants Assn.

**The First Bank in the
Mission District**

**THE MISSION BANK**

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

The young business man who has demonstrated ability to successfully conduct his affairs will receive special consideration.

The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

DIVIDEND NOTICES**Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco**

BANK OF ITALY, junction Market, Powell and Eddy Sts.; Montgomery Street Branch, S. E. corner Montgomery and Clay Sts.; Market-Geary Branch, junction Market, Geary and Kearny Sts.; Mission Branch, 3246 Mission St., near 29th St.; Park-Presidio Branch, Clement St., near 9th Ave.; Polk-Van Ness Branch, 1541 Polk St.; Eureka Valley Branch, corner 17th and Castro Sts.; Sunset Branch, corner 8th Ave. and Irving St.; Columbus Avenue Branch, 501 Columbus Ave.; Excelsior Branch, Mission St. and Ocean Ave.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1923. DEPOSITS MADE TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 10, 1923, WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1923.

P. C. HALE, Vice-President.

ITALIAN AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus Ave. and Broadway—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1923. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1923, will earn interest from January 1, 1923.

A. SBARBORO, President.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1923. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1923, draw interest from January 1, 1923.

DE WITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for bear interest from January 1, 1923. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1923, will earn interest from January 1, 1923.

H. C. KLEVESAHN, Cashier.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (The San Francisco Bank), 526 California St. (and Branches), San Francisco—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividend from January 1, 1923. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1923, will earn interest from January 1, 1923.

GEO. TOURNY, Manager.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 700 Montgomery St.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after TUESDAY, January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1923. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1923, will earn interest from January 1, 1923.

G. BACIGALUPI, President.
W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

Phone: MARKET 2139

Special Line of Ready-Made Overcoats

M. WEINER & SON

Fine Tailoring

THE UNION TAILOR

3005-07 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

CLEARANCE SALE!

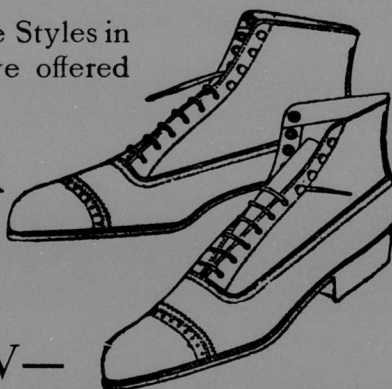
WE HAVE PLACED ON SALE VAST STOCKS OF
MEN'S—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Down-to-the-minute—Fancy and Staple Styles in the most complete run of sizes we have offered at any other sale.

ON EVERY FLOOR

**UP STAIRS—DOWN STAIRS
MAIN FLOOR**

You can make splendid savings by
Buying **NOW—**



SEE OUR
WINDOWS

Philadelphia Shoe Co

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

SEE OUR
WINDOWS

Brief Items of Interest

BRIEF ITEMS OF INTEREST

The San Francisco Typographical Union has donated \$100 to the fund being raised in San Francisco for the relief of the people of Astoria, recently destroyed by fire.

A chorus of thirty "musical" butchers, reputed to have "unusual" voices, will be heard in all the old-time favorite melodies at the annual pageant, entertainment and all-night ball to be given by Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115 on Saturday night, January 13, in the Civic Auditorium for the benefit of the relief fund of that organization. A "saw and cleaver orchestra," composed exclusively of journeymen butchers, will accompany the chorus of "musical" butchers, who will be heard in "Bingo," "Where Is My Little Dog Gone?" "Mary Had a Little Lamb," etc. In the "saw and cleaver orchestra" are Al Levy, Charles Craig, Joseph Flipo, Joseph DeBini, Frank Graco and Frank Brady, all members of Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115. The program of entertainment will include vaudeville acts by professional talent, a competitive military drill, a pageant, vocal and instrumental numbers and moving pictures, the program to be followed by an all-night dance. Among those active in arranging for the big benefit performance are George Schade, M. S. Maxwell, Charles Kloos, J. J. Sweeney, Frank Flohr and William Batterton, assisted by a committee of 100 members of the union and the San Francisco Butchers' Board of Trade.

The International Alliance Bill Posters and Billers' Local No. 44, whose office is at 109 Jones street, is holding its election of officers for 1923 through an official ballot. The following have been nominated and will be voted on: H. Morrison, president; C. G. Henry, vice-president; B. A. Brundage, recording secretary; G. L. Howard, financial secretary; Charles Tighe, treasurer; W. Flynn, sergeant-at-arms; B. A. Brundage, busi-

ness agent; William Flynn, assistant business agent; O. Paetzold, W. Spiegle and C. E. Surryhn, board of trustees; C. E. Surryhn, J. H. Davies, Oakland executive board; G. L. Howard, B. A. Brundage, delegates to S. F. Labor Council; B. A. Brundage, G. Sheppard, delegates to S. F. Label Section; A. A. Bianchi, B. A. Brundage, William Flynn, delegates to S. F. Theatrical Federation; C. G. Henry, Oakland business agent; J. Baumgartner, C. G. Henry, delegates to Oakland Labor Council; A. C. Shurtz, C. G. Henry, L. O. Simpson, delegates to Oakland Theatrical Federation.

Forty-three certified boiler inspectors met for their annual State convention in the offices of the Industrial Accident Commission last Tuesday. An address of welcome was given by Will J. French, chairman of the commission, and the speakers included F. A. Page, senior assistant in the boiler inspection division; R. L. Hemenway, chief boiler inspector; David P. Vail, a feed water expert, and L. Dee Miller, logging and sawmill safety engineer.

Fred Wight of the United States Steel Corporation will address the inspectors today on the manufacture of boiler steel.

Owing to the great amount of reclamation work and dredging to be done in California the coming year, union dredgers are looking forward to a prosperous year, says E. F. Kraut, secretary-treasurer of Dredgers' Union No. 72. The union held get-together meetings at Stockton, Sacramento, and San Francisco during the past week.

Sixteen dollars a week will be the minimum wage for 31,191 women of the mercantile industries in California during the next year. This was decided by the Industrial Welfare Commission which met in this city. It is believed that the decision, as affecting women of the mercantile industries, will result in a similar minimum wage

being fixed for all California industries in which women are employed. The decision was made after almost a year of investigation by the commission as to present prices and living conditions. During the year both proponents and opponents of the \$16 minimum wage were heard. It was brought out, that of the 31,191 women of mercantile industries in California, 6 per cent, or 1909, are now paid less than the \$16 weekly minimum. These represent registered apprentices. In 1914, before a minimum wage was fixed, it was brought out, 52 per cent of the women in the mercantile industries in California received less than \$10 a week for their work. Committees representing both employers and employees appeared before the commission and stated that, in their opinion, the minimum wage should not be reduced below \$16 a week.

All incumbent officers of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 85, have been re-elected for the ensuing term without opposition. This includes both the executive officers and committeemen, many of whom have served since the organization of the union more than twenty years ago.

That the membership of all culinary workers' unions of San Francisco is increasing daily is reported by George P. M. Bowns, label agent of the Label Section, who says that cafeterias and dairy lunches are being unionized every day.

The Label Section has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, C. J. Quinn; vice-president, Tina Fosen; secretary, William H. Lane; financial secretary, George P. M. Bowns; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Mahoney; trustees—J. Frankenstein, W. G. Desepte; agitation committee, B. A. Brundage, John Coakly, Frank E. Lively; label agent, George P. M. Bowns.

Plans for a fitting memorial to the late Congressman John I. Nolan were discussed at a meeting last Tuesday night of Federal Employees' Union No. 1. President J. F. Whelan reported that he has taken the matter up with the officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees, who will send out a communication to all affiliated locals with the idea of ascertaining what their views are as to just what should be done to show the respect and gratitude of all civil service employees of the government to the late Congressman John I. Nolan, who did much to improve the working conditions and increase the salaries of all Federal employees.

It is not given to all to have genius—it is given to all to have honesty of purpose; an ordinary writer may have this in common with the greatest—that he may compose his work with sincere and distinct views of promoting truth and administering to knowledge. I claim this intention fearlessly for myself. . . . And if, contrary to my most solemn wishes, and my most thoughtful designs, any one of my writings can be shown, by dispassionate argument to convey lessons tending to pervert the understanding and confound the eternal distinction between right and wrong; I will do my best to correct the error by stamping on it my own condemnation, and omitting it from the list of those it does not shame me to acknowledge.—Bulwer Lytton.

**DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT**



**HERMAN THE TAILOR
1104 MARKET**